

## ABSTRAK

### **PENGARUH PERBAIKAN MANAJEMEN NUTRISI PAKAN TERHADAP *BODY CONDITION SCORE* (BCS), INTENSITAS BIRAH DAN UKURAN OVARIUM PADA SAPI BETINA PERSILANGAN**

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Peningkatan manajemen reproduksi dan populasi sapi dapat dilakukan dengan memperbaiki manajemen kualitas nutrisi pakan, kontrol kesehatan, dan pemberian vitamin serta mineral. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perbaikan manajemen nutrisi pakan terhadap *body condition score* (BCS), intensitas birahi, dan ukuran ovarium. Aspek yang diamati meliputi penilaian terhadap *body condition score* (BCS), warna dan leleran vulva, serta ukuran ovarium kanan dan kiri secara palpasi perrektal. Penelitian ini menggunakan tujuh ekor sapi persilangan yang diberikan perlakuan perbaikan manajemen nutrisi dengan pemberian konsentrat, obat cacing, vitamin, dan mineral fosfat. Penilaian terhadap aspek pengamatan dilakukan sebelum dan sesudah perlakuan selama tujuh hari. Aspek-aspek yang diamati kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif dan diolah dengan uji statistik dengan SPSS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 43% sapi betina mengalami perubahan dilihat dari peningkatan penilaian skor *body condition score* (BCS) dan skor terhadap vulva setelah diberikan perlakuan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 78% sapi betina mengalami peningkatan ukuran ovarium ditunjukkan dengan hasil pengukuran rata-rata pada ovarium sebelum perlakuan  $2,125 \pm 0,663$  mengalami kenaikan menjadi  $2,446 \pm 0,418$  serta  $p\text{-value} < 0,05$  menunjukkan perubahan yang signifikan.

Kata kunci: nutrisi, *body condition score* (BCS), intensitas birahi, ukuran ovarium

## ***ABSTRACT***

### **THE EFFECT OF IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL MANAGEMENT OF FEED ON *BODY CONDITION SCORE* (BCS), OESTRUS INTENSITY AND OVARIUM SIZE IN CATTLE**

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Improvement of reproductive management and cattle population can be done by improving the management of feed nutrition quality, health control, and the provision of vitamins and minerals. The study aimed to determine the effect of improved nutritional management of feed on *body condition score* (BCS), oestrus intensity, and ovarian size. The observed aspects included an assessment of the *body condition score* (BCS), the color and runny of the vulva, and the size of the ovaries by perrectal palpation. This study used seven crossbreed cows which were given treatment to improve nutritional management by giving concentrates, worm drugs, vitamins, and phosphate minerals. The assessment of observed aspects was carried out before and after treatment for seven days. The observed aspects were then analyzed descriptively and processed with statistical tests in SPSS. The results showed that 43% of female cows had changed, can be seen from the increase in *body condition score* (BCS) and color vulva scores after being treated. The results showed that 78% of female cows had an increase in ovarian size indicated by the results of the average measurement on the ovary before treatment  $2.125 \pm 0.663$  had increased to  $2.446 \pm 0.418$  and *p-value*  $<0.05$  showed a significant change.

**Keywords:** nutrition, *body condition score* (BCS), oestrus intensity, ovarian size